The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, centering in the industrial, legislative, and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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AGITATE! EDUCATE! ORGANIZE!

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ORGANIZED WORKERS OPPOSE STATE CONTROL AND "SUPERIOR-PERSON" THEORY

Garyized newspaper editors are furious because President Gompers told Mr. Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the Lockwood committee, in New York city, that courts are invariably on the side of capitalists and that organized workers will resist state regulation.

These editors are at least logical in their frenzy—they refuse to accept the modern ideal that labor is not a commodity.

They are imbued with the world-old theory that workers are of inferior mold; that their wages must be set by superior persons and that the state may shower its legalistic "blessings" on the men and women of toil, while other groups of citizens are encouraged to shun state connections.

These editors refuse, for instance, to see the difference between regulating a railroad and regulating a group of workers, organized in a trade union.

They refuse to see that in the case of the railroad the personal liberty of stockholders or managers is never interfered with, but the personal liberty of trade unionists is.

The railroad manager may be ordered to lower rates, but he is never told, as are workers, that he and his associates must submit to the state a list of their necessities and they must labor under conditions set by state machinery.

It may be said that the railroad manager has no right to stop serving the public by ceasing to run trains, and that is all the public asks of labor.

Of course, the railroad manager has no right to stop serving the public. His railroad was given corporate life with the distinct understanding that it would serve the public. That is the major reason for the railroad's corporate existence, though this has been overlooked by looting financiers and their defenders who demand returns on "water."

To say that the regulation of a railroad or other corporation justifies state regulation of human beings is to place workers in the chattel slave era while advocates of the theory brazenly profess their "superior person" faith.

Labor agrees that strikes are no solution for the labor problem, but they are far preferable to a state edict or a court command that to quit work is criminal. The public's convenience is nothing compared with this debasement of American manhood that organized labor will resist to the utmost.

Recent labor injunctions, recent anti-labor decisions of the highest courts in the land, and Federal Judge Orr's recent refusal to sign citizenship papers for alien mine workers in the Pittsburgh district while they are on strike sustain President Gompers' fear of the courts when the relations of labor and capitalists are an issue.

Trade unionists do not deny that wrong practices have associated with their movement, many of which, let it be understood, have been developed by employers, who assume a virtuous pose.

But in attempting to remedy these conditions organized workers will not agree to greater evils by accepting the judicial and state-regulation noose which anti-union and aristocratic-minded editors favor.

Labor asks that its movement be understood. It welcomes investigation and criticism that is impelled by high patriotism rather than by hopes for cheap labor and serf conditions. Labor pleads for a social conscience that will be alert to injustice and wrong. Labor will not be bludgeoned or cajoled into surrendering inherent rights that are never questioned when other citizens are involved.

These Garyized editors may as well compose themselves. Unseemly rage poisons their systems and increases the mortality rate.

They will never terrify workers or browbeat them into accepting "can't-strike" courts, injunction judges and state regulation.

HUNDREDS OF UNION MINERS FACE TRIAL IN HISTORIC TOWN

Charles Town, W. Va., April 26.—This little town, made historic in 1859 by the trial and execution of John Brown, is again in the public eye because of the trial of hundreds of miners who are charged with treason, murder and other crimes in connection with the army of striking miners which marched last year over the mountains.

The defense secured a change of venue to this (Jefferson) county, which is an agricultural section. Charles Town is 100 miles from the scene of the mine disturbances, and 70 miles from the capital of the nation.

Local citizens were shown a sample of coal owners' methods when the "prosecution special" arrived with Logan county officials, gun men, detectives and state witnesses. Included in the passengers were nine miners who were handcuffed and then chained together. They were marched through the streets to the county jail after spending 17 hours tied together in a passenger coach.

The prisoners' wrists were so swollen that a local policeman had to remove the manacles.

The incident impressed Charles Town citizens and the miners gained a popular esteem through the blunder of thugs who forget that they were outside of Logan county.

The defense made the first move in the trial when it attacked the indictments on the ground that the word "feloniously" was not in the code of the treason charges. In a long decision Judge Woods sustained the indictments. All parties had to go back to the foundation of the government for precedents. Judge Woods frankly admitted that he knew of few legal guide posts and that he might be mistaken. He is believed the miners' attorneys have enough exceptions already to carry the cases to the highest courts if the unexpected happens and any one is convicted.

While Judge Woods decided against the miners, he made it clear that treason is an attack on the state, which served purposes of overthrowing government. The court made a sharp distinction between this offense and mob disorders.

Judge Woods followed this rebuff of the defense with a ruling that each defendant is entitled to know every specific charge against him and that the defendants are entitled to separate trials.

These rulings brought consternation to the prosecution and ended their glee over the court's first ruling.

When called upon by Judge Woods to select the first defendant for trial, the state nominated William Blizzard, the boyish-looking president of the subdistrict that has jurisdiction over gun-man-controlled Logan county.

"That was to be expected, seeing as how I was the only defendant who was over the state when the Logan march occurred," said Blizzard, who declared that he can prove "that instead of being a traitor, I was really trying to head off the marchers and get them to turn back."

FEDERAL COURT GAGS RAILWAY LABOR BOARD

Chicago, April 29. — Federal Judge Page has upheld an injunction secured against the railroad labor board by the Pennsylvania railroad wherein the board is restrained from making public its censure because the railroad violated the board's order.

The court's refusal to dismiss the injunction, originally issued by Federal Judge Landis, has dumbfounded the board which finds itself gagged when it attempts to apply the only weapon congress armed it with—publicity.

Under the Cummins-Esch law the board is given wide powers to initiate measures in the event that transportation is liable to be interfered with. Last year when the Pennsylvania was establishing its "company union," organized a shop men on that system presented proof to the board that they were debarred from voting. The railroad was ordered to hold a new election, but ignored the order. The board then prepared a censure, but before the document could be made public the railroad secured an order from Federal Judge Landis which enjoined the board from in any manner indicating that the railroad refused to accept an award by the board.

SMALL RAILROADS MUST OBEY ORDERS

Chicago, April 29.—Small railroads, at least, must obey orders of the United States railroad labor board or be branded publicly as violators of the laws of the United States.

This is the ultimatum of the board in handling dozens of cases adjusting the Interstate railroad, a Virginia line, guilty of disobeying its orders to reinstate two employes who were discharged because they gave advice to other employes on wage questions.

While the road is declared by the decision to be "only a small road down in the Virginia mountains," it is further stated that "it connects with other lines and the irritating effect of its refusal to obey the rights of its men and for the authority of law extends to employes of other roads."

The railroad labor board attempted last December to publicly denounce the Pennsylvania railroad for its disregard of law, but this powerful corporation secured an injunction from Federal Judge Landis and it stayed. The federal commission against manufacturers of a certain brand of underwear, the Utica Knitting Co., mentioned "wool" and "worsted" unless the underwear is actually made of those materials.

The company's attorneys tried to convince the court that the public knows that wool from China or Japan is claimed to be but the court replied:

"The fact that misrepresentation and misdescription have become so common in the land has deterred trade that most dealers no longer accept labels at their face value does not prevent a dealer being an unfair competition method."

LOGGING IS DANGEROUS.

Olympia, Wash., April 29.—Logging is the most dangerous industry and the most hazardous occupation in the northwest, according to the state department of labor and industries.

"This is due," it is stated "to the following reasons: Size of timber, dense undergrowth, windfalls, felled timber, broken country and steep side hills." The latter condition causes accidents from rolling logs and runaway logging trains.

The site of the timber ranges from 2 to 5 feet in diameter for fir trees and 6 to 12 feet in diameter for cedar trees.

HUGE GASOLINE SUPPLY.

Washington, April 29.—The price of gasoline is increasing, although the bureau of mines reports the greatest reserve of gasoline in the history of the United States is in storage. This storage totaling 918,500,000 gallons on March 1, exceeds the previous high record set May, 1921, by 18,000,000 gallons.

At the present rate of increase, the bureau points out, the billion gallon point may be reached in the gasoline reserve before the seasonal decline in stocks begins.

TAILORS WIN STRIKE.

Waco, Texas, April 29.—After two weeks' strike the Waco Union Tailors' union No. 96 secured employers' signature to their new agreement.

MINERS MISREPRESENTED.

Scranton, Pa., April 29.—"The coal miner has been more generally misrepresented than any other American worker," says the Scranton Dispatch.

Coal Owners Sell Product Through Bogus Operators

Washington, April 29. — By means of a system of bookkeeping which confuses the public, big coal owners, through bogus independent operators and faked sales, sell coal many times and charge a profit each time, said Nelson P. Gaskill, chairman of the federal trade commission, testifying before the house labor committee.

The federal trade commission, he said, knows of numerous instances where a single car load of coal has been sold 12 times without delivery being made to any of the "purchasers," but with all of them exacting a profit.

The witness urged an investigation of the industry. He said that big producing companies often own the coal they produce down to the mine, then various hands the retail distribution, but cover up this fact by a bewildering system of bookkeeping.

HATFIELD'S SLAYERS ACQUITTED BY JURY.

Welch, W. Va., April 29.—C. E. Lively, self-confessed spy and gun man, together with two pals, have been acquitted of the murder of Sid Hatfield on the steps of the court house here last August. Ed Chambers, who with Hatfield fell dead and he was also killed. The gun men were tried for this murder last December and were acquitted.

Hatfield and Chambers were killed during this battle of miners' county. They came here with their wives, and on ascending the steps of the court house Lively and his gang opened fire on them.

The killing was a sequel to the death of seven Baldwin-Felts detectives in May, 1920, when they entered the county to oust miners who were from company houses without process of law. Lively was then chief of police of Matewan at the time.

Then a senate committee hearing in Washington Lively testified that he was the proprietor of a restaurant in West Virginia and was a friend of the miners. He was connected with the Colorado strike of 1914, but when he killed a man and served a few months in jail.

While Lively was relating his tale of spying, murder and duplicity, senators turned from him in disgust.

BAN DECEPTIVE LABELS.

Washington, April 29.—The United States supreme court has ruled that trade names and labels that are deceptive to the purchasing public can not be used. The case was brought by the federal trade commission against manufacturers of a certain brand of underwear.

The court upheld the commission's order forbidding the company to label goods "merino" or "wool" and "worsted" unless the underwear is actually made of those materials.

CHEAP LABOR FAILS.

San Francisco, April 29.—"If the path to national glory is along the line of cheapness, why is not China the greatest nation on earth today? Why has not China the greatest merchant marine?" asked Paul Scharrenberg, secretary-treasurer of the California state federation of labor in opposing the ship subsidy bill.

"High-priced American workmen are able to produce shoes, sewing machines, typewriters and many other articles of commerce for the competitive market in Europe and elsewhere, although the workers pay over there is in many instances only a fraction of the American wage, in this case efficiency has conquered cheapness, but the American shipowner fondly imagines that he can reverse this process and conquer the world with cheap labor."

CAN'T LOAN TENTS.

Washington, April 29.—The evicted families of striking Pennsylvania coal miners, who are now housed in government tents, according to a decision by Secretary of War Weeks, who evidently is most secure authority from congress before he can loan this equipment.

STRIKERS ARE OUSTED.

Lock Haven, Pa., April 29.—Striking miners have been defeated in their attempt to retain possession of company houses, a judge in Clearfield county, Pa., Baird ordered that their families be ousted.

UNIONS AID WOMEN.

Albany, N. Y., April 29.—The trade union movement has done much toward standardizing conditions of work for women, says the state department of labor in the annual bulletin on "Women Who Work."

KODAK PROFITS PILE UP.

New York, April 29.—During the past seven years the Eastman Kodak company paid large dividends on its common stock and ran back $45,000,000 surplus into the company's business.

COURTS HAVE PROPERTY BIAS; JUDICIARY IS UNFAIR TO LABOR

New York, April 29.—"When it comes to a question of the interests between employer and workmen, insofar as their relations are concerned, the courts are most unfair," said President Gompers, testifying before the Lockwood building committee.

For more than two hours Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the committee, sought to get his wide experience as a lawyer and crossexaminer, to drive the trade unionist as he has done to scores and scores of persons in public life. But the attorney was repeatedly forced back by the quick retort and peppery repartee of the trade union executive.

His regulation lawyer style, and with eyes rolled skyward, Mr. Untermyer took exception to reference to the courts, but the unionist refused to flinch ground. When asked if his lifelong connection with the labor movement "may not have perverted his view on that subject," President Gompers replied:

"No. I think I can always differentiate between my sympathies and my judgment. I need not depend upon my own judgment and knowledge, upon which I might with entire confidence, but I could refer you to no less a person than the president of the United States and present chief justice of the United States, the Hon. William Howard Taft, and his criticism of the opportunities for justice for the poor; or to former Senator Elihu Root in his recent address before the American bar association; or to this widely recently issued by the Carnegie foundation upon the subject of 'Justice and the Poor.'

"You think you have got a better job than being a lawyer?" queried Mr. Untermyer.

"No, it satisfies my conscience better," said the labor executive.

President Gompers insisted that the expanding intelligence of workers, and increased conference, would remedy wrongs on the part of any union. The trade unionist said the growth of intelligence cured many a wrong and would rectify others.

"As a seer and philosopher can you give us any idea how long that is likely to be?" was the sarcastic query of the lawyer.

The unionist's eyes snapped as he quietly replied: "Probably the first of January, 1923, if it doesn't rain."

The audience laughed, the chairman pounded for order and the attorney declared that he "failed to see the application of the answer."

"I said so do I of the question," said the unionist.

President Gompers declared that from the standpoint of principle the limiting of membership in trade union is fundamentally wrong, but that from a practical standpoint self-protection and self-preservation must be served.

"The unions for years have organized, contributed their dues have borne sacrifices during strikes or other contentions and lockouts, and have established a code of work of labor in that industry better, and constantly better, are those who by right have the first claim to the benefits. Any man who has failed to do his duty to become a member of the union," he said.

TAXPAYERS BREAK STRIKE.

New York, April 29.—Mayor Hylan inquires if the city is expected to pay half of the Brooklyn rapid transit company's 1920 strike expenses, which total $2,500,000.

Former Secretary of War Garrison is receiver for this property. Two years ago the ex-warrior led a contest against the union and secured a verdict for $2,500,000. Now that the workers, though it cost $2,500,000, won the suit of this sum is charged against the New York consolidated railroad company, and presumably will be a charge against the city because of the city's connection in the original franchise.

In his letter to the corporation counsel Mayor Hylan shows how the public's money was shoveled out to detective and strikebreaking agencies by Receiver Garrison.

These payments include $712,602.36 to the detective agency of Siebert Brothers & Waddell, $175,000 to the Washington detective bureau and $175,000 to the Ascher protective agency.

UNIONISTS ACTIVE.

Detroit, Mich., April 29.—In launching a campaign for the state federation of labor, Secretary-Treasurer Scannell declared that the "only serious obstacle in cities and townships there was more independence of partisan political party voting than ever before, a recognition of the need for choosing men and women because of fitness for offices to be filled rather than a loyalty to party heresy was evidenced in every section."

HOLD EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

Detroit, Mich., April 29.—Seamen employed by the Great Lakes Towing and navigation company defeated an attempt to install the 12-hour day. After a short strike the company discharged 118 strikebreakers and came to an agreement with its employes.

WHY BONUS IS OPPOSED.

Washington, April 29.—The bonus referendum conducted by the United States chamber of commerce was not taken from Theodore Marc Nider, commander of the American legion, told the senate committee investigating the bonus. The opposition comes from a small minority, "controlled by what may be termed the big business and financial interests.

"They have used every form of argument to prevent the congress from passing this bill. I shall insert in the record a statute of the chamber of commerce referendum. If you will read the referendum was not taken fairly, that the business interests of the country, as a matter of fact, is in favor of the congress enacting this legislation."

RAIL STRIKERS ENJOINED.

Cumberland, Md., April 29.—Citizens of West Virginia are enjoined from picketing or in any other manner interfering" with the Western Maryland railroad's attempt to operate its shops with strikebreakers.

The company was recently recognized in similar injunction by Federal Judge Rose at Baltimore. The strike is caused by the company contracting its repair work to a private concern that has reduced wages and working conditions.

TIMBER WORKERS STICK.

Seattle, April 29.—Timber workers in southern Oregon and northern California have been on strike for more than two months to save the eight-hour day. The number of strikers are over 4,000.

FARM VALUES DROP.

Washington, April 29.—The value of farm property fell 25 per cent since 1919, and production dropped only 8 per cent, reports the department of agriculture.

AMERICA IS GRIPPED BY ILLEGAL TRUSTS

New York, April 29.—America is in the grip of illegal combinations, and no investigation would uncover "not less than five such combinations, involving at least 25,000 individuals and corporations," said Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the Lockwood committee, in a speech in this city.

The attorney characterized the steel trust, which one of the members est of American industries, a standing menace and a monument to the helplessness of the law to cope with the power of concentrated wealth, "the overwhelming power and malign activities of the city corporation as such are insignificant as compared with those of the steel trust if it wields through the trade associations that it dominates.

"The inner history of the methods by which prices in all the ramified branches of this great industry have been 'stabilized' has not yet been told. They are not well known, but no one who has studied the figures or who understands the workings of the various trade associations that are operating under the law legalizing mill of the steel trust can be in any doubt as to what is happening, notwithstanding the widely heralded 'cuts' in prices that are announced from time to time.

"In point of fact the steel trust is the parent variety of the trade system as widely used by the members of these 'gentlemen's agreements' that, which one of the members is selected as a pacemaker in price fixing and price changes and the other members follow by 'common understanding.'"

WILD SHOOTING YARN EXPOSED BY EDITOR

Hinton, W. Va., April 29.—The Herald, an independent paper, in an attempt to discredit striking miners by the charge that they "shot up" a Chesapeake & Ohio passenger train here. The editor writes:

"The Herald-Leader on No. 2 secured some notoriety when he reported train No. 2 was 'shot up' upon near Mr. Carbon, Monday evening. The Charleston Gazette has taken issue with the Herald, but it seems to have been a case of making a mountain out of a molehill. It is true that a window was struck by a stray shot, but not of sufficient force to break the heavy glasses of same. Some fellow was probably shooting at a bird flying a mile away and the brave guardian of the state's rights he doubt thought it was a union miner! We knew the policeman was on the train and had designs on his life."

STOP STRIKERS' RALLIES.

Somerset, Pa., April 29.—Striking miners are temporarily restrained from holding meetings in "the vicinity" of property owned by four of the largest coal companies in the county. The injunction was issued by Common Pleas Judge Barker. The restraining order commands the strikers "not to infringe upon the rights of said complainants."

As the term "in the vicinity" is subject to wide interpretation Judge Burkey can define his injunction to mean that the miners can not hold a meeting within his jurisdiction.

WILL COURT BREAK STRIKE?

New York, April 25.—Employing lithographers ask the judiciary to aid them in breaking a four-months' strike of their employes.

A temporary injunction has already been issued, but the strikers are maintaining their solidarity despite the court's command that they shall not commit murder, arson, kidnap their employers or make bombs. Such is the basis of strikebreakers the bosses have corralled.

PLUMBERS' STRIKE ENDS.

Marinette, Wis., April 29.—Employing plumbers have been defeated in their fight to establish the "anti-union shop. They accepted last year's wage rate and working conditions.

WOULD DESTROY LIFE TO SAVE PALTRY SUM

New York, April 29.—Landlords nearly mobbed Fire Chief John Kenlon at an open meeting in the city hall because he favored an ordinance that requires gas cut-offs in buildings.

These landlords, whose gougings have become a state scandal, objected to the ordinance because the installation cost of $25 would have to be paid by them.

The disorder began when Chief Kenlon suggested that landlords were making enough high rents to assume the cost. Howls greeted the statement. The disorder continued when the fire fighter asked: "Who are the people who are opposed to this ordinance? They are the landlords, many of whom are getting large sums of money for single rooms."

The chief said that leaking gas is one of the greatest menaces which firemen have to contend and the suggestion that it is more important than dollars. But faint appeal seemed his laughter. "What man or woman is there here who would not spend $25 to save the life of a child?"

Flats were shaken in the face of the representative of brave men who risk their lives every day to save property of those gougers who would scuttle rage at the thought of being assessed $25 a building to install gas cut-offs.

War Contractors Aided; Striking Miners Ignored

Washington, April 29.—While the United States senate ignores striking miners' contractors are quickly cared for.

The usurpation of government by the judiciary, gun men in West Virginia is nothing to law makers, but the senate has passed bill No. 22 "for the relief of contractors, subcontractors and material men who furnished labor and materials of government orders."

Senator Poindexter of the bill Senator Poindexter said it was impossible to estimate the total amount of claims which he believed they would reach $1,000,000. The senator stated that the claims related to "labor and materials in construction, buildings and various other forms of construction."

Senator Poindexter pleaded for haste, and limited dire consequences to those small contractors if he has to wait until the federal court of claims passed on the contracts.

EMPLOYMENT FIGURES.

Washington, April 29.—In nine industries employment increased in March, 1922, over March, 1921, and in four industries there was a decrease, according to reports the bureau of labor statistics.

The figures are based on reports from representative establishments in 13 manufacturing industries and 3 miscellaneous groups. The woolen reports, being incomplete at the date of release, are omitted.

The largest employment increase, 27.2 per cent, was reported in boots and underwear. Boots and shoes show an increase of 22.2 per cent and underwear, 20.5 per cent. The greatest decrease, 26 per cent, is shown in the motor vehicle industry. Iron and steel decreased 16.2 per cent and paper making 8.5 per cent.

REVIVE OLD INJUNCTION.

Somerset, Pa., April 29.—Coal companies operating in the Meyersville region have revived an injunction granted by the late Judge Ludlow three years ago against union organizers "interfering" with non-unionists. The coal owners are now making application to all organizers entering that district.

BUILDING LOCKOUT ENDS.

Champaign, Ill., April 29.—The twin cities' building lockout has ended as a result of conferences between contractors and employes. The bosses accept the union shop and the workers agree to an average reduction of 5 cents an hour.

WOMEN'S WAGE CUT AROUSES EDITOR

Sacramento, Cal., April 29.—Editor Cook, of the Sacramento Tribune, joins with organized labor in fighting the state industrial welfare commission and its woman member, Mrs. Katherine Philips Edson, especially for reducing the women's minimum wage from $16 to $15 a week.

Mrs. Edson presented figures to show that a working woman can live on $15.52 a week. Editor Cook says:

"Who the Hades authorized Mrs. Edson to obtain figures on the lowest point of existence for workers? Would this woman on $100 a month be well have been left to live? Granted employers is it part of her secretarial duties to compile data to be used as propaganda for employers? If so, then the working conditions of 50 cars of the largest manufacturing industry in districts where service was badly needed, and where private company refused to make extensions.

The recent election approved a bond issue of $4,000,000. A small payment of $2,770,000 will be paid to the Detroit United railway, which will receive a total of $13,- 850,000, the price set by a board of arbitration. The balance of the purchase price is to be paid in semi-annual installments of not less than $500,000 each, plus 6 per cent on deferred payments. It is generally understood that these installments will be paid out of the earnings of the system.

Should it default the system is $24,850,000, of which $12,000,000 has been raised by bonds.

STRIKE RIGHT UPHELD.

Newark, N. J., April 29.—The coal industry has come under the control of finaheirs who use it for the sole purpose of enriching themselves to the limit that the public will allow. Coal mines are not operated either for the profit or safety of the great number of workers employed, according to Said Dr. Sidney E. Goldstein, rabbi of Congregation Adath Jeshurun, in the notes Kathy would make if she were compelled to cke out an existence on $14 per."

"Know what happened to Little Johnny Jones and his sister Sue, while the people of America had Well, that wouldn't be a circumstance to the notes Kathy would make if she were compelled to cke out an existence on $14 per."

FREIGHT CHARGES TOO HIGH.

Washington, April 29.—Freight charges on farm products and many other commodities "bear a disproportionate relation to the price of such commodities" and should be reduced, according to Senator Cummins, chairman of the joint congressional commission of agricultural inquiry.

These rates should not only come down but rate-making bodies and railroad traffic officers are advised to give "greater consideration to the relative value of commodities in the making of rates" and let "the burden of the high-priced, finished products stand, if necessary, to remove cost burdens from basic materials.

WHAT WERE THEY IN 1914?

Baltimore, April 29.—In an address to the voters of Maryland, Secretary of Agriculture Wallace said that wages of railroad workers have increased 100 per cent since 1914 and New York factory wages about 95 per cent higher.

The cabinet official failed to state the 1914 wage rates.

SLAM AT McCLINTIC.

New York, April 29.—"Judge McClintic's decision was based on the new law, not on industrial prejudice" in the New York World's attack at the West Virginia federal judge for his attempt to smash the miners' tent colony at Mingo.

TEAMSTERS SIGN.

Seattle, April. 29. — Organized teamsters have renewed their yearly agreement with employers, despite the latter's claim that they would enforce the anti-union shop.

289,698 MINERS IDLE.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 29.—The number of Pennsylvania miners involved in the coal strike is estimated at 289,698 by the bituminous bureau of the state department of labor and industry. The total 56,000 are anthracite miners.

REJECT ONE BIG UNION.

Chicago, April 29.—The one big union plan was overwhelmingly rejected by the convention of the A. F. of L. railway employes' department.

ROOFERS RESIST PAY CUT.

Oakland, Cal., April 29.—Members of the Roofers' union ceased work rather than accept a wage cut of 25 cents a day that organized employers would enforce. The old rate of $5.25 a day is being paid by independent employers.

DETROIT CAR LINES ARE BOUGHT BY CITY

Detroit, Mich., April 29.—By an approximate vote of 56,000 to 13,000 the city authorities for purchase of 374 miles of track owned by the Detroit United railway. With the trackage goes the company's real estate and equipment. When the transfer is made the city will own every inch of street railway track in the city and will be the owner of the largest municipal street car line in the world.

At the election in April, two years ago, the voters approved the issue of bonds in the sum of $15,- 000,000 to build a subway in street railway. With this money 21 miles of track was built and operation began with 250 one-man safety cars and 50 cars of the largest type. Several short interdistricts where service was badly needed. Another private company refused to make extensions.

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SIGN THREE-YEAR PACT.

Oakland, Cal., April 29.—Newspaper publishers and the Typographical union have accepted for three years the terms of an agreement between San Francisco publishers and the typographical union of that city.

PRESSMEN MAKE GAINS.

Pressmen's Home, Tenn., April 29.—Salaries increased by several dollars to the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' union in the current issue of American Pressman.

SWEENEY RE-ELECTED.

Chicago, April 29.—The referendum has re-elected Thomas Sweeney general secretary of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America. He received twice the number of votes that were cast for his two rivals.

"LITTLE HAITIEN REPUBLIC IS WRONGED," Say Americans

Washington, April 29.—Charges that the seizure by United States of the republic of Haiti is "an usurpation of power contrary to our treaties and of international law," and constitutes "usurpation of power through which American action unauthorized by congress," have been made to Secretary of State Hughes by a joint delegation of eminent lawyers and the representatives of Haitian nationalist organizations, all of whom urge the restoration of self-government to the Haitian people and the immediate withdrawal of our military forces.

In connection with this movement is an report signed by 24 prominent lawyers representing every section of the country on "the seizure of Haiti by the United States." The report circulated by the national popular government league, takes as basic authority the hearings recently held before a senate committee on Of the treaty under which cover the occupation is carried on, the report dissents.

That "Haiti is tied hand and foot to that nation's seizure by United States of the republic of Haiti is a flagrant violation of our treaties and of international law," and constitutes "usurpation of power through which American action unauthorized by congress," have been made to Secretary of State Hughes by a joint delegation of eminent lawyers and the representatives of Haitian nationalist organizations, all of whom urge the restoration of self-government to the Haitian people and the immediate withdrawal of our military forces.

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After encountering many difficulties Lieutenant Smedley D. Butler reports favorable than usual. This has been effected by the military occupation of Haiti, the report says, pressure at propitious moments in negotiations. Yesterday two members of the council of state arrived to begin negotiations heretofore have refused to participate, but declined to be anxious to conclude treaty. At present am holding up offensive operations in order to give sufficient time to complete cabinet and try to bring about peace. If this fails I am ready to begin offensive operations at Cape Haitien, but will hold them in abeyance as additional forces are."

Excerpts are printed from testimony at the senate investigation of the Haiti situation. It is shown that the new constitution eliminated the clause in the old Haitian constitution prohibiting foreigners from owning land in Haiti.

On page 197 of the testimony, Rex A. Ton Evans shows how the constitution was changed. He describes how the polite way

"Watched with an eagle eye and guarded from the slightest, especially officered by the American marines, the Haitian bill by 22 "for the relief of contractors, subcontractors and material men of labor and materials in connection of government orders."

Senator Poindexter of the bill Senator Poindexter said it was impossible to estimate the total amount of claims which he believed they would reach $1,000,000. The senator stated that the claims related to "labor and materials in construction, buildings and various other forms of construction."

Senator Poindexter pleaded for haste, and limited dire consequences to those small contractors if he has to wait until the federal court of claims passed on the contracts.

EMPLOYMENT FIGURES.

Washington, April 29.—In nine industries employment increased in March, 1922, over March, 1921, and in four industries there was a decrease, according to reports the bureau of labor statistics.

The figures are based on reports from representative establishments in 13 manufacturing industries and 3 miscellaneous groups. The woolen reports, being incomplete at the date of release, are omitted.

The largest employment increase, 27.2 per cent, was reported in boots and underwear. Boots and shoes show an increase of 22.2 per cent and underwear, 20.5 per cent. The greatest decrease, 26 per cent, is shown in the motor vehicle industry. Iron and steel decreased 16.2 per cent and paper making 8.5 per cent.

REVIVE OLD INJUNCTION.

Somerset, Pa., April 29.—Coal companies operating in the Meyersville region have revived an injunction granted by the late Judge Ludlow three years ago against union organizers "interfering" with non-unionists. The coal owners are now making application to all organizers entering that district.

BUILDING LOCKOUT ENDS.

Champaign, Ill., April 29.—The twin cities' building lockout has ended as a result of conferences between contractors and employes. The bosses accept the union shop and the workers agree to an average reduction of 5 cents an hour.